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"Faunal Succession and the Correlation of the Pre-Devonian of Southern Illinois," by T. E. Savage, pp. 302-41, and a joint paper by Udden and Todd "Structural Materials in Illinois," pp. 342-90.

F. M. H.

Mineral Resources of the United States, 1909. Washington: U.S. Geological Survey, 1911. Part I, "Metals," pp. 617, plate 1; Part II, "Nonmetals," pp. 942.

The usual statistical tables are extended to include 1909. A general increase in production over that of 1908 is shown, but only a few products have recovered to the high values of 1907. Among these is aluminum, which showed in 1909 an increase of 206 per cent over 1908.

Compared with the figures for production in 1908 only thirteen out of the seventy-four items listed show a decline. Of these platinum shows an increase in total value in spite of a 15 per cent decrease in production. Iron and copper show notable increase, both surpassing in quantity the output for 1907.

Among other changes the following points are of interest:

California shows an increase of 20 per cent in its petroleum output, partly due to the development of the Coalinga field. Colorado shows a general decline in its major products but a slight increase in total value.

Renewed activity in the Joplin district increased Missouri's zinc output by 4,000,000 lbs., bringing it almost up to the production in 1907.

The opening of great porphyry deposits in the Ely district brought Nevada into fifth rank among copper producers with an increase of 350 per cent over the previous year.

The shut-down of the Homestake mines decreased the gold output of South Dakota by more than \$1,000,000.

As in 1908 California led in oil production with Oklahoma second. Illinois continued in third place in spite of a slight drop in output.

Conservationists will note with some satisfaction the continued increase in the use of retort ovens in the coke industry.

A. D. B.

High School Geography, Physical, Economic and Regional; Pts. I and II, Physical and Economic. By CHARLES R. DRYER. American Book Co., 1911. Pp. 340.

The author of this new high-school text is already well known for his elementary textbook of physiography published eleven years ago and for many valuable papers upon Indiana geography. The present work is an attempt to combine an outline of commercial geography

with what is commonly included under physical geography and to adapt the book to a high-school course extending over a half-year. A supplementary volume is to be added for the use of schools which can devote more time to the subject.

The keynote of the book is the dependence of human life upon natural conditions. In the second part, which is entitled "Economic Geography," we find an excellent preparation for a study of conservation, the importance of which is now beginning to be realized. This section follows logically and naturally the physical geography, its four chapters being devoted to: natural resources and food supply; clothing and construction materials; heat, light, and power; and manufacture, trade, and transportation.

The book has an unusual number of maps, both in contour and in color; and its other illustrations, while particularly well chosen, are poorly reproduced. Specially interesting are the cloud photographs and the series chosen to illustrate plant regions. Geographical divisions used in descriptions are natural rather than political, which is a decided advantage.

W. H. H.

Rocks and Their Origin. By G. A. J. COLE. Cambridge University Series, 1912. Pp. vi+175.

There is always a danger that because of the special interest of the unusual and bizarre, the common objects in Nature's storehouse will be neglected. In this little manual Professor Cole has invested limestones, sandstones, and shales with interest while teaching important facts which are quite likely to be overlooked. Though written in an attractive style, the book's appeal will be strongest to the serious student of geology, for it is surprising how much has been compressed within its pages. The latter third is devoted to the igneous rocks and metamorphic rocks and treats of broad problems of origin and differentiation. The book is thoroughly up to date and concludes with a very valuable series of references each referred to by a number in the text.

W. H. H.

The Mining Districts of the Western United States. By JAMES M. HILL. Bull. No. 507, U.S. Geological Survey. Washington, 1912. Pp. 309; pls. 16.

A catalogue of the mining districts in the western part of the United States, using as a basis the map compiled by Lindgren in 1907. The districts are arranged by states, with subdivisions by counties. An alphabetical list is found in the index. In each district the location,